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SOURCE Newspapers and periodicals as indicated.

USSR FOOD INDUSTRY PRODUCTION INCREASESNumbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.Canning Industry

In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry Latvian SSR have pledged to fulfill the year plan by 20 December and have further pledged, by the end of the year, to produce above plan 100,000 standard-size jars of canned fruits and vegetables.(1) The Yekabpils Cannery in the Latvian SSR has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 20 December and to produce above plan 30,000 jars of fruit and vegetable canned goods.(2)

In 1951, the Krasnenskiy Cannery in the Belorussian SSR produced more than one million jars of canned vegetables, jam, and preserves. In 1952, the plant is preparing to produce 1.6 million jars of canned goods.(3)

In 1951, the Moldavian canning industry produced more than 12 million jars of canned goods above plan. The industry is now producing more than 100 kinds of canned meats, vegetables, and fruits. In 1952, production of canned goods will exceed the prewar level by almost 1.5 times. Enterprises of the republic are now producing 25 million more jars of canned goods than were produced in 1913 by all the plants of Tsarist Russia. Existing canneries are being reconstructed so as to double their production capacity. As a result of reconstruction of existing canning plants and construction of new enterprises, canned goods production will be increased almost four times as compared with the prewar level and more than 100 percent as compared with the postwar Five-Year Plan level.

During the postwar Five-Year Plan period, the canning industry of the Moldavian SSR increased production more than nine times. In 1951, the Moldavian canning industry produced more than 100 million jars of prime-quality canned goods for domestic consumption. During the term of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the industry will be equipped with modern, highly mechanized plants. During 1953 - 1956, canneries will be put in operation in the villages of Kamenka, Grigoriopol', and Prut. Each of these plants will produce 25 million jars of canned goods annually.

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After completion of present reconstruction work, production capacity of the Tiraspol' Cannery imeni 1 May will be doubled, and the plant will produce 12 million more jars of canned goods than were produced by all the canneries of the Moldavian Canning Trust before the war. In 1952, the cannery must produce almost 10 million more jars of canned goods than in 1951. The plant has pledged to fulfill the 1952 production plan by 5 December and to produce 2,200,000 jars of canned goods above plan.

In 1952, the Tiraspol' Cannery will increase production of canned goods by 13 million jars over 1951, and by the end of 1955, it will produce 52 million jars. In 1955, the Cannery imeni Tkachenko will produce 10 million more jars of canned goods than in 1951. Production capacity of the Glinyanskiy Cannery imeni Mikoyan will increase 13 million jars in 1952; by 1955, the cannery will have a total annual production capacity of 38 million jars. During the first 4 months of 1952, the Glinyanskiy Cannery fulfilled the production plan 141 percent. In 1955, the Kalarash Cannery must obtain production of 25 million jars.

In 1955, the reconstructed and enlarged plants of the canning industry of the Moldavian SSR will produce almost 80 million more jars of canned goods than in 1951.(4)

In 1951, the plants of Gruzkonsevtrest (Georgian Canning Trust) produced 52,948,000 jars of canned goods instead of the planned 46 million jars.(5) In 1952, the canning enterprises of Georgian SSP must produce 3 million more jars of canned goods than were produced in 1951.(6)

The canning enterprise of Azerbaydzhan SSR have begun processing fruits of the 1952 harvest. In the course of the present season, the canning industry of the republic will produce 8-10 million more jars of canned goods than in 1951. The Ordubad Cannery has already produced 185,000 jars of rose petal preserves and 10,000 jars of nut preserves.

The Khachmas Cannery has put in operation a new shop which will produce vegetable hors d'oeuvres, utilizing tomatoes, eggplant, green peppers, baked squash, and various marinades for this product. Production capacity of the new shop is 15 million jars of canned goods annually. At the end of June, a new production line will go in operation in the dried fruit shop.(7) In 1952, the Khachmas Cannery will produce as many canned goods as were produced in 1951 by all the enterprises of the Azerbaydzhan canning industry.(8)

In 1952, the canneries "Trudovoy Otkryabr'" and imeni Kirov of the Crimean Canning Trust, having been converted to all-year operation, have already produced nearly 1.5 million jars of canned fish. The "Trudovoy Otkryabr'" Cannery, because of continuous operation, is producing twice the amount indicated by its planned production capacity. Canned fish, vegetables, and fruits are being produced at this plant. The variety of products produced at the Cannery imeni Kirov is being enlarged to include various vegetable hors d'oeuvres, vegetable dishes, fish, and other canned goods and halva.(9)

In 1952, the canning enterprises of the Dagestan ASSR will produce 10 million more jars of canned goods than in 1951.(10) In 1952, enterprises of the food industry of the Udmurt ASSR have pledged to fulfill the plan by 25 December and will produce 2,000 decaliters of natural juices above plan.(11)

In 1952, canneries of Uzkonservtrest (Uzbek Canning Trust) must produce 73 million jars of various vegetable and fruit canned goods, which is an increase of 8 million jars over 1951. In 1952, more than 11 million jars of various prime-quality vegetable hors d'oeuvres and up to 5 million jars of apricot, cherry, pear, and apple preserves and stewed fruit will be produced.(12) The 1952 production of the Yangi-Yul' and Samarkand Canneries will include more than a million

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Jars of tomato, pomegranate, apricot, and other natural juices.(13) The canneries of the Uzbek SSR have pledged to produce 3 million jars of canned goods and 1,100 metric tons of dried fruit above the 1952 plan.(14) In May 1952, the Yangi-Yul Cannery produced 19,000 jars of strawberry preserves and jam above plan from berries of the 1952 harvest.(15)

Vegetable Fats and Oils Industry

The Uzbek SSP produces up to 80 percent of the cottonseed oil produced in the USSR. A group of five fats and oils plants in the Fergana Valley, which is the principal cotton-growing region in the republic, produce half of the cottonseed oil made in the republic. The degree of production-capacity utilization is determined by the length of the operating period of the equipment, production amount per time unit, and ratio of operating equipment to the total equipment available in the enterprise. According to plan, the fats and oils plants of the Fergana Valley were to have worked 323 days in 1951. Almost all plants exceeded the plan. However, not all utilized equally the opportunities for increasing the operating period. The Kokand Fats and Oils Plant worked 344 days, the Namangan Fats and Oils Plant 330 days, and the Fergana Plant 322 days. The length of operation of the fats and oils plants depends on the time spent on minor and capital repairs and also on the amount of unforeseen work stoppages. In 1951, the Andizhan Fats and Oils Plant reduced the time spent on repairs to 24 days, and the Leninsk Plant spent 23 days repairing equipment. The Kokand Fats and Oils Plant spent 6 days in seasonal repairs and is now operating continuously at full capacity. The Kokand Plant reduced the midyear period for seasonal repairs to 10 days and extended the between-repair period to 22 months. At present, the Kokand Fats and Oils Plant is streamlining its operation to avoid capital repairs altogether in 1952 and to fix the between-repair period at 22-24 months instead of 10-12 months, the present norm.

Despite these successes, the Uzbekrasmaslo Trust (Uzbek Vegetable Oils Trust) has established a 44-day repair period for its plants. The period of operation could be increased by an average of 16-20 days by cutting down on repair time. Such an increase in plant operating time over the 1952 plan would make possible a 4-6 percent increase in seed processing at the fats and oils plants.

Elimination of unexpected work stoppages is very important in lengthening the operating period of the plants. Work stoppages of the pressing shops of the Fergana Valley fats and oils plants amounted to 3.8 percent of operating time, but at the Kokand Plant, they amounted to only 1.6 percent of operating time. Elimination of these work stoppages of equipment depends completely on organization, and can be accomplished by the labor forces of the plants themselves. This would make possible an increase of 2-3 percent in the processing of seeds. The productivity of fats and oils plants can be increased even further by intensification of equipment operation. The fats and oils plants of Fergana Valley attained the highest indexes of equipment productivity in 1941, when they processed 24.3 metric tons of cottonseed per 16-plate press daily. This index was exceeded only in 1951, when productivity amounted to 24.4 metric tons daily.

The degree of intensification of equipment operation by the plants is extremely varied, although conditions in all fats and oils plants of the Fergana Valley are almost analogous. Equipment productivity reached 25.7 metric tons of seeds per day per press at the Kokand Plant, 25.3 tons at the Leninsk Plant, 22.9 metric tons at the Fergana Plant, and 23.9 metric tons at the Andizhan Plant. In the first quarter of 1952, average productivity of equipment was 26.6 metric tons of seeds per day per press at the Kokand Plant.

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The highest productivity of equipment was achieved by the Kokand and Leninsk plants. The Kokand Plant achieved a maximum productivity of 27.6 metric tons per day per press and the plant worked at this level for 41 days in the first half of 1951. The Leninsk Plant achieved a corresponding figure of 27.9 metric tons for 48 days.

This data shows that the fats and oils plants are operating at higher than average productivity almost 30 percent of the time. Meanwhile, the average productivity of equipment of the fats and oils plants of the Fergana Valley has been set by the 1950 plan at 25.5 metric tons of seeds per day per press. This is only 4.5 percent higher than the actual productivity of 1951.

It is impossible to discuss productivity of equipment in the fats and oils plants apart from indexes of production losses of oil, for the rate of operation of equipment determines in considerable measure the degree of raw material utilization. The Kokand Plant, which has the highest productivity of equipment, has the lowest production losses of oil. In the first half of 1951, with average productivity of equipment of 25.8 metric tons of seeds per day, the plant had total oil production losses of 3.61 percent of the weight of the seeds as compared with the planned 3.82 percent. During the first quarter of 1952, this plant reduced total losses to 3.6 percent. Thus, raising equipment productivity will not increase production losses, if intensification of equipment utilization is combined with proper organization of technological processes. This situation is not being taken into consideration by Uzbekrasmash, which is planning production losses of 3.9 percent.

In the near future, equipment productivity in all fats and oils plants of the republic must be raised to the level of the maximum productivity attained by the Kokand and Leninsk plants, i.e., to 27.6 metric tons of seeds per day per oil press. This will make possible an 8-percent increase in the processing of seeds in all fats and oils plants of Uzbek SSR.

Thus, an increase in operating time, attained by reducing repair time and eliminating unexpected work stoppages, and intensification of equipment operation will make it possible for the oils industry of the Uzbek SSR to increase processing of seeds by 14-17 percent.

New techniques and modern oil-extraction equipment play an important role in raising the productivity of fats and oils plants. The Uzbek oil industry is not fulfilling the plan for introduction of new techniques. Hundreds of thousands of rubles worth of the latest oil-extraction equipment have been delivered to Uzbek, but the industry is extremely slow in setting up the machinery. Since 1949, the Andizhan and Leninsk plants have been installing continuous extraction equipment. As yet, this work is not finished. The trust has delayed fulfillment of reconstruction plan of the oil industry.(16)

In 1952, the Kokand Fats and Oils Plant No 2 has pledged to produce above plan 1,426 metric tons of oil, 186 metric tons of cotton fuz (i.e., removed from the seed), and 200 metric tons of household soap.(17)

Sugar Industry

In 1950, USSR sugar plants produced 4.5 times more sugar than in 1945.(18) In 1951, USSR production of sugar increased 563 percent over 1946, the prewar level was considerably exceeded in 1950, and in 1951, the total amount of production was 38.5 percent over 1940. The following chart shows postwar percent increases in sugar production (19):

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1946	100
1947	218
1948	371
1949	453
1950	561
1951	663

During the 1951 - 1952 sugar-processing season, 20 percent more sugar was produced by USSR sugar plants than during the 1950 - 1951 season.(20)

In 1952, enterprises of Latsakhsveklotrest (Latvian Sugar Beet Trust) have pledged to produce 50,000 pud of sugar above plan.(21)

Plants of Ukrghlavsakhar (Main Administration of Sugar Industry of the Ukrainian SSR) have successfully completed the 1951 - 1952 sugar production season. Tens of millions more pud of sugar were produced this season than during the 1950 - 1951 season. The Vinnitsa, Poltava, Khar'kov, and other sugar beet trusts considerably exceeded their assignments.(22) In 1951, the Veselo-Podolyanskiy Sugar Plant in the Ukrainian SSR produced 535,000 pud of sugar above plan. The plant fulfilled the year plan by 25 November.(23)

The Rybnitsa Sugar Plant in the Moldavian SSR has completed the 1952 sugar production season with unsatisfactory indexes. Approximately only two thirds of production capacity of the enterprise was utilized. The sugar loss exceeded the norm by 1.5 percent. Large quantities of sugar produced were below acceptable standards. The poor preparation of the plant for the sugar production season is responsible for this situation.(24)

In 1952, the city of Kuybyshev and Kuybyshev Oblast have pledged to produce 40,000 quintals of sugar above plan.(25)

Tea Industry

In 1951, the Georgian food industry produced 3.5 times more tea than in 1945.(26) In 1952, the republic must procure and process more than 101,000 metric tons of green tea leaves.(27) This year, 8,000 more metric tons of tea leaves must be procured and processed than in 1951.(29) The Maglaksaya Tea Factory must produce 385 more metric tons of tea leaves than in 1951. (29)

In 1952, the Astara Tea Factory in the Azerbaydzhan SSR must process not less than 500 metric tons of tea leaves.(30)

Wine Industry

During the first quarter of 1952, the USSR wine industry produced more than 300,000 decaliters of grape wine, 60,000 decaliters of fruit and berry wine, and more than 84,000 bottles of cognac. Production volume in the first quarter of 1952 increased over the corresponding period of 1951 as follows: grape wine, almost 50 percent; cognac, 40 percent and champagne, fruit, and berry wine, 12 percent.(31)

Armenian food workers failed to fulfill the 1951 plan by more than 900 metric tons of grapes and by more than 100,000 decaliters of wine, vodka, and nonalcoholic beverages.(32)

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In 1952, enterprises of the Uzbek wine industry have pledged to produce 60,000 decaliters of wine above plan.(14)

In 1952, the Turkmen SSR will process more than 4,000 metric tons of grapes and will produce 300,000 decaliters of wine. The republic plans to produce 17 brand wines, including several new brands for Turkmen.(33)

Other Food and Related Industries

In 1952, the city of Kuybyshev and Kuybyshev Oblast for the RSFSR have pledged to produce 10,000 hectoliters of beer above plan.(25)

The Bread Trust of the Ministry of Food Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR exceeded the May 1952 plan for gross production. The 14 enterprises of the trust fulfilled the May plan by 107.8 percent, including bakery goods, 102 percent; and macaroni, 125 percent.(34) Enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry Latvian SSR have pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 20 December and to produce above plan 3,200 metric tons of bakery products and 200 metric tons of macaroni products.(1)

In 1952, enterprises of Mosglavkhlebtrest (Main Administration of Bread Industry RSFSR) in the Udmurt ASSR have pledged to fulfill the plan by 20 December and to produce 150 metric tons of macaroni products above plan.(11) The Borisov Macaroni Factory in the Belorussian SSR has pledged to produce by 1 May 1952 600 metric tons of macaroni products above plan. As of 12 April, 500 metric tons had already been produced.(35) Erection of large macaroni factory in Kalinin Oblast is being completed. New equipment is being installed in the Vyshniy Volochek Macaroni Factory in the same oblast.(36)

In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry Latvian SSR have pledged to fulfill the plan by 20 December and have further pledged by the end of the year, to produce 260 metric tons of confectionery goods.(1) Confectionery enterprises have been constructed in three rayons of Kalinin Oblast in 1952.(36) The city of Kuybyshev and Kuybyshev Oblast have pledged to produce 4,000 quintals of confectionery goods above the 1952 plan.(25) During the first quarter of 1952, the "Udarnik" Confectionery Factory in Ashkhabad, Turkmen SSR, produced more than 30 metric tons of confectionery goods above plan. The factory is striving for production of 20 metric tons above the April plan.(37)

The Tbilisi Fruit-Flavored Beverage Plant in the Georgian SSR produces nine types of fruit-flavored (nonalcoholic) beverages and syrups. In May 1952, the plant will produce 4,200 hectoliters of fruit-flavored drinks /literally, fruit waters/ and 3,500 decaliters of syrup.(38) In four rayons of Kalinin Oblast, enterprises producing nonalcoholic beverages have been constructed in 1952.(36)

In 1952, the city of Kuybyshev and Kuybyshev Oblast have pledged to produce 2,500 quintals of margarine above plan.(25) The Molotov Margarine Plant in Molotov Oblast, the first margarine plant in the western Urals, has been put in operation. The enterprise will process several types of prime-quality margarines and cooking fats.(39) The plant will process 20 metric tons of fats daily.(40)

Production capacities of the drying plants in Kalinin Oblast which process potatoes will be increased in 1952. As of 12 June 1952, construction of the Staritsa Starch and Syrup Plant was completed. The enterprise has been equipped with modern machinery. In several days, the Vysokovskiy Starch and Syrup Plant will go in operation.(36)

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During the first quarter of 1952, the tobacco industry of the USSR fulfilled the plan for production of long-filtered cigarettes (papirosy) and cigarettes (sigarety) 104.4 percent. The following tobacco factories of the Main Administration of Tobacco Industry (Glavtabak) did not fulfill the cigarette production plan for the first quarter of 1952: Gor'kiy 90.2 percent; Omsk, 95.9 percent; Shadrinsk, 96.9 percent; Riga No 2, 98.8 percent; and Kansk, 97.8 percent. The fermentation plants of the same main administration fulfilled the plan for fermentation 98.8 percent during the first quarter of 1952.(41) In 1952, the city of Kuybyshev and Kuybyshev Oblast have pledged to produce 30 million long-filtered cigarettes above plan.(25)

The Armenian food workers failed to fulfill the 1951 plan by more than 2,000 pieces of glass packaging materials.(32)

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